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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SON LA ARMED FORCES GUARD AGAINST CHEMICAL WARFARE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 May 81 p 2

[Article by Ha Van Tuoc: "Defense against Chemical Warfare for Son La Armed Forces"]

[Text] While providing advanced training in technique, infantry tactics and other study subjects, Son La Province has considered it important to step up the advanced training of local armed forces cadres in the defense against chemical warfare. Since the beginning of this year, the provincial military organ has quickly and actively organized antichemical warfare defense training for hundreds of low- and middle-ranking commanding cadres, military commanding cadres in villages and cadres responsible for self-defense forces in organs, work sites, state farms and forests. The training has brought about numerous results. After undergoing training in the province, these cadres have returned to actively initiate antichemical warfare defense training in their own units.

Thanks to the continuous attention, guidance and assistance of the provincial level, almost all units in the province have now completed the plan for antichemical warfare defense training. Inspections have revealed that good results have been obtained by the border defense troops, with 75 percent of them being assessed good and excellent.

The city and districts have opened 23 training courses for military commanding cadres in villages and for cadres in charge of militia and self-defense squads and platoons. Hundreds of villages and self-defense installations have broadened their training activities.

Cadres and combatants in the provincial armed forces have become clearly aware of the enemy plot and tricks to use chemical weapons, fully understood the characteristics, nature and harmful effects of a number of toxics as well as the poisoning symptoms and learned how to detect toxics by simple methods, to take preventive measures, to provide first aid, to use antidotes and to put out fire to save human beings, equipment and weapons. Everyone knows how to make practical antichemical warfare devices so as to be ready to fight victoriously.

9332

CSO: 4209/348

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MONTAGNARD MILITIAMAN PRAISED FOR HEROISM

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Minh Tien: "Feats of Arms of Militiaman Y Rik"]

[Text] Y Rik Nie is 30 years old this year. His father died young, leaving behind a wife and two small children. Despite the fact that this family was hard-up, Y Rik, taking the advice of the cadres, volunteered to participate in the village militia. From that point on he practiced marksmanship every day. A short time later, Y Rik persistently requested permission to go on a mission. He said, "I know how to fire a gun now, so issue me a weapon so that I can go with the others."

With the approval of the village military commander, Y Rik and his fellow unit members set out to track down the enemy.

That night Y Rik received the mission of setting an ambush to capture the enemy. He got out of his mosquito net, picked up his weapon, opened the door, and went out. The jungle, the mountains, and the village disappeared in darkness. It was a long time before Y Rik located an ambush position that was both advantageous for combat and was sheltered from the cold wind. After waiting for a long time without seeing anything, at day break Y Rik went along the edge of the village to a field belonging to the production collective of Kran Village. He saw the footprints of someone who had stolen the people's manioc during the night. He returned to report to the village commander, then entered the jungle with two other militiamen in pursuit. During 2 days and nights of tracking they went from mountain C to stream D and deep into the jungle. All three militiamen were tired. The next morning, the three militiamen continued their operation, in the direction of Ea Krun stream. They noted strange footprints and quickly followed them. Hearing a noise up ahead, the team stopped to have a look. They saw two of the enemy chewing manioc. Y Rik deployed the unit into a combat formation. Suddenly, three rounds were fired. The two enemy fell on the spot. From behind a big tree another obstinately fired back. The three militiamen bravely returned his fire, and another of the enemy paid for his crimes. The fight was over in 10 minutes. The three militiamen killed three of the enemy, captured a person named Nie Knun, and captured a weapon and important documents.

He has been a militiaman only 4 years, 3 years in a row Y Rik was awarded the designation Warrior of Emulation.

5616

CSO: 4209/370

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL PROMOTES ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDERS MOVEMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jun 81 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Continue to Promote the 'The Entire Army Acts in Accordance With Orders' Movement"]

[Text] The "The entire army acts in accordance with orders" movement, which is tied in with the campaign to "Develop the good qualities and increase fighting strength," has been taking place seethingly in all units, organs, schools, etc., for a year and has brought about positive transformations. In general, the carrying out of state laws, the orders and directives of the upper echelons, the responsibilities, and the stipulated systems, especially the combat readiness system, are on the right track, and many units have managed the troops tightly, with strict discipline. Internal solidarity, military-civilian solidarity, and international solidarity have been strengthened and consolidated.

However, the results that have been attained are not yet uniform, comprehensive, and solid. The requirement of building a professional, modern army demands that we endeavor to further promote the carrying out of orders and the imposition of discipline throughout the army.

Actual events increasingly demonstrate that carrying out orders is a process of arduous and complicated endeavor, a process of fierce struggle between the positive and the negative, between the progressive and the backward, and between a high degree of unity, organization, and discipline on the one hand and the liberalism, disorder, and lax organization and discipline of small-scale production. Our army is undertaking extremely great political missions: urgently training and developing in all ways and being ready to fight to defend the homeland, while also working and producing to develop the economy in the situation of the entire country endeavoring to overcome difficulties regarding the economy and living conditions, struggling against negative manifestations, and building socialism. Carrying out orders, forging discipline, and building a professional army against that background, we must not only have a high degree of determination but must have positive organizational measures and continuous education and persuasion, accompanied by meticulous guidance and tight management. Only thereby can we develop the self enlightenment of all cadres and men and enable everyone to thoroughly understand and strictly carry out all stipulated systems, and make a habit of acting according to orders. Under similar circumstances, many units undergo strong transformations

have strict discipline, are united from top to bottom, and outstandingly fulfill their missions, while others are always behind and have lax discipline, and the quality of their training, combat readiness, and work is still weak. Clearly, the developmental process of the "The entire army acts in accordance with orders" movement is affected by objective factors, but the subjective efforts are the decisive factor. Whether the results of carrying out orders are good or bad depends principally on the differing degrees of endeavor by the members of each unit, among which cadres play the most decisive role.

As people who are responsible for organizing the implementation of the "The entire army acts in accordance with orders" directive, and for transforming that directive into real acts in their units, the command cadres at the various echelons must be exemplary in their actions, and must have both a strong sense of responsibility and good ability. Whether they are fulfilling missions at the front or in the rear, and no matter how advantageous or difficult and deprived their working and living conditions are, the commanders must be exemplary with regard to revolutionary qualities, and at the same time know how to educate, and guide the actions of, the lower echelons and enlisted men so that they can correctly implement the systems and regulations that are set forth, continually develop positive elements, effectively overcome the negative elements, and assure that their units carry out orders more and more thoroughly, have strict discipline, and have good professional practices.

In the process of organizing and commanding the units to carry out orders, the cadres must have good skills, know how to cleverly combine the over-all approach with selected emphasis, both do a good job of the ideological work and enter deeply into organizational measures, seek the guidance and assistance of the upper echelons, and at the same time develop a strong spirit of collective mastership and a spirit of positiveness, initiative, and creativity on the part of all cadres and men, concentrate on resolutely overcoming difficulties, correct all weak links and aspects, and enable their units to advance rapidly, strongly, and stably in accordance with the contents of the requirements of carrying out orders, forging discipline, and achieving professional development.

"A movement is only as good as the cadres!" No units can be strong with regard to discipline if the commander does not strictly steel himself, pay adequate attention to educating and training the troops, or be adequately concerned with the living conditions of the enlisted men, but manage orders by paternalistic, militaristic, crude working methods. There can be no movement to act in accordance with order that is seething if the commanders "beat drums," only activate, educate, and make vague observations and criticisms, without detailed and accurate plan norms, without meticulous guidance, without continuous supervision (or exercising only superficial control), without clearly delineating the reasons, without setting forth specific measures, without giving practical assistance and working with the lower echelon to resolve difficulties but make the excuse of objective circumstances and passively wait on the upper echelon, and without creating material conditions for organizing implementation all responsibilities, systems, and decisions in daily work and life.

During a year of implementing the "The entire army acts according to orders" directive, in addition to the accomplishments and advances that have been made, the deficiencies and weaknesses of each unit have also been clearly exposed. An extremely important matter is that each echelon must promote self-criticism and

criticism, strictly isolate experiences, review the action norms and measures, and continue to supplement and complete the struggle plans so that they can be appropriate to the actual situation. We must continually cultivate and strengthen the sense of responsibility, exemplary work style, and ability to act of the cadres, especially the commanders from top to bottom. That is one of the permanent, urgent requirements for developing the collective mastership spirit of the troops, enabling the "The entire army acts in accordance with orders" movement to advance more strongly, and contribute to raising the army's level of professionalism and modernity.

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CSO: 4209/370

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL DEALS WITH IMPROVEMENT OF RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Training Reserve Officers"]

[Text] In the process of fighting and building, our army has a vast source of reserve officers including seasoned commissioned and noncommissioned officers who have been transferred to other occupations or demobilized and returned to various localities. We have also a contingent of scientific-technical cadres and college graduates who have grown up under the socialist regime, who have acquired some knowledge and abilities and who are highly zealous in the service of the fatherland. All of them are qualified for the training and advanced training aimed at turning them into reserve officers ready to meet the requirements of army building and development under all circumstances.

Over the past years, units and schools belonging to the army and colleges outside the army have actively trained reserve officers and reaped initial results. The method and objective of the reserve officers' training has been formulated, the training curriculum gradually studied and perfected, the teacher body continuously replenished and so on. Generally speaking, the training of reserve officers in the recent past has been comprehensively carried out and gradually put into the right track with good results. However, greater efforts must be made in carrying out this task to meet the demands of missions. Certain units and schools have not yet fully realized the importance of the task of training reserve officers. Nor has the training curriculum clearly reflected the sequential and systematic character of the diverse training stages as well as the close association between economy and national defense. The contingent of cadres and teachers in charge of training reserve officers has been stretched thin and has failed to keep up with teaching requirements. The material bases necessary to training are still scarce and the experiences in guiding, regulating and organizing the training and formation of reserve officers are still inadequate.

The new situation and missions require that units, schools and localities have a more thorough understanding of the Ministry of National Defense's directive on the training of reserve officers in 1981, that they intensify propaganda and education to rapidly bring about a vigorous shift in awareness and ideology and that they motivate the various levels and sectors to make adequate overall preparations and to carry out the reserve officers' training with a higher quality.

Based on the need to fully understand the responsibilities, obligations, honor and interests of the reserve officer with regard to the duty to build and defend the homeland, each student must determine a correct motive and attitude concerning training, consciously make every effort in study and training, constantly link himself with the army and stand ready to rejoin the rank and file when war breaks out. If measures are to be formulated to govern the teaching and learning efforts and to bring about good results, then all cadres, teachers and students must be allowed to carefully study to firmly grasp the guidelines and objectives of training and advanced training as well as the requirements of the study course and of each curriculum subject as indicated in the program of studies. The contingent of teachers must be adjusted and replenished commensurately with the training target. The improvement of teaching and learning methods must be considered especially important. In view of the short training period, both teachers and students must constantly and firmly adhere to the principal theme of the entire study course and of each subject matter and lesson and must concentrate on improving the topics most essential to officers who will exercise first-level command over detachments belonging to the infantry or various services or who will be in charge of specialized, professional or technical matters; the greatest attention must also be paid to linking training with practice, first of all with the ability to organize, command and manage basic units.

Training must be tightly organized and directed from the very first day and first hour of the study course. Study and activities must follow a regular pattern and the various systems of verifying and evaluating the training result must be strictly implemented. It is necessary to closely associate training with registration, management and regular improvement with the objective of continuously raising the standard of the contingent of reserve officers and enabling them to constantly keep up with the development of the army and to readily and brilliantly fulfill their mission under all circumstances.

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CSO: 4209/348

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CORRUPTORS OF PUBLIC MORALS SENTENCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 May 81 p 4

[Article: "Crackdown on Those Who Store and Disseminate Decadent Cultural Products"]

[Text] Nguyen Tran Cuong and accomplices are youths for whom the state has found appropriate employment, but who do not want to reform themselves. After the country was entirely liberated, they went south and brought back to Hanoi pornographic and decadent films for showing to their families and also to many other people to satisfy the latter's curiosity while making individual profit (paid showing). Their action has caused a few youths to sink into trivial enjoyment and bestial activities, degrading human dignity, sabotaging the formation of socialist virtues for the young generation, and impeding the cultural and ideological revolution of our people.

The storage and dissemination of decadent cultural products are unlawful, since they have been prohibited by the Council of Ministers, the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee and the Municipal Cultural and Information Service. On 26 May 1981, the Hanoi Municipal People's Court held a public session (first instance) to try Nguyen Tran Cuong and accomplices. Before the court, all defendants fully admitted their guilt.

Pursuant to current law, the court has sentenced: Nguyen Tran Cuong to 3 years in prison; Nguyen Huu Thang to 12 months in prison; Tran Van Thien to 30 months in prison; Phan Ngoc Thai to 30 months in prison; Lau Ngoc Thang to 18 months (suspended sentence) and 24 months' probation; and Tran Ngoc My to 24 months (suspended sentence) and 3 years' probation.

The court verdict was welcomed by the audience, especially the youths.

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CSO: 4209/382

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

DANANG BLACK MARKETEERS--The worker control unit of Danang City has inspected some of the state-run trade stores selling controlled goods at free market prices. It has detected several cases in which store cadres and personnel swindled and sold goods to peddlers. On 20 June 1981, the worker control unit caught some workers in food store No 17 on Thai Xuyen Street who had flagrantly swindled and sold 19 cases of condensed milk to peddlers. In another store, at No 47 Hung Vuong Street, the salesmen swindled and sold cigarettes to peddlers while a soldier with a ration card could not get any. As for plastic sandals, each peddler could buy three pairs at 5 dong each plus a free plastic chess game. In 5 hours, peddlers bought hundreds of pairs of plastic sandals from the store and resold them immediately outside on the sidewalks at 8 dong a pair. In a branch of store No 47 at Trung Nu Vuong Ward No 205, salesmen invited peddlers into the warehouse to sell soap, plastic sandals and student satchels. The worker control committee of Danang City has petitioned the agencies concerned to conduct regular inspections and deal firmly with individuals and collectives found guilty of these negative manifestations. [Text] [BKJ01222 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jul 81]

HANOI DEATH SENTENCE--On 15 July the Hanoi Municipal People's Court held a public hearing to try for the first instance (Dam Van Thuan), 65, and his son, (Dam Van Trung), 29, both residing at Chuong Duong Ward, Hoan Kiem District, on charges of possessing and dealing in stolen state property and killing and wounding state cadres on duty. On 15 June 1981, when security agents were conducting a search of his house for stolen state property after receiving a tipoff from the local people, (Thuan) fatally stabbed Sen Lt (Nguyen Tai Hai), deputy head of the Chuong Duong Ward Security Service; and his son seriously wounded policeman (Nguyen Dinh Hanh) with a pick. The court passed a death sentence on (Dam Van Thuan) and a life sentence on his son. [BKJ1353 [as printed] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jul 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/392

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATIONS--NHAN DAN today carries at the top of page 2 the regulations on the management of foreign exchange currently in force in our country under decree No 102-CP dated 6 July 1963 and decision 312-CP dated 1 October 1980 of the Council of Ministers. After pointing out a number of the main objectives, the regulations for management of foreign exchange emphasize that all Vietnamese citizens as well as all foreign nationals visiting or working in our country are duty-bound to scrupulously implement the regulations on the management of foreign exchange and other decisions already promulgated. To amass all the sources of foreign currencies still existing among the people and various state organs and enterprises for us in a manner beneficial to our national economy, the state has established premiums and incentive rates for the exchange of foreign currencies with the people and the measures for the State Bank to conduct business transactions in this regard. Foreign exchange management, export management and market management are closely related to each other in the struggle against speculation and smuggling to ensure national order and security. Only by fully performing their management responsibilities and functions can all sectors and echelons satisfactorily carry out these tasks. [Text] [BK170610 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 16 Jul 81]

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Comrade Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the VCP Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Union recently received the delegation of the Council of Trade Unions of Budapest led by Comrade Karoly Kavocs, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council of Hungary, and secretary of the Council of Trade Unions of Budapest. The delegation is visiting Vietnam at the invitation of the Hanoi Federation of Trade Unions. [OW101401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jun 81 OW]

Cen: 4220/355

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON PARTY CARD ISSUANCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jun 81 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Continue to Do a Good Job of Issuing Party Membership Cards"]

[Text] The five party membership card issuing cycles of the party organization in the army has achieved good results.

The party members who have been issued cards are all fully qualified, have good revolutionary qualities, and have leadership ability. The party members' sense of responsibility toward their work has been strengthened. The collective mastership role of the masses with regard to the party building task has made much progress. Party member management by the party organization at the various echelons is on the right track and is tighter than in the past. In the course of issuing party membership cards, the party committees have come to realize even more clearly that the building of a strong and pure party is the key task in increasing leadership strength and serves as a for furthering the good fulfillment of all missions.

Those good results once again demonstrate that the task of issuing party membership cards is not a purely administrative task but is an important task which has a profound political educational significance; contributes to increasing party consciousness, the spirit of revolutionary endeavor, and consciousness of organization, discipline, and internal solidarity on the part of the party members; and furthers the campaign to "Build a strong and pure party."

Developing the results of the five party membership card issuing cycles, we are determined to continue the implementation of the directive of the Party Central Committee Secretariat: "Concentrate guidance on, carry out strictly and positively, and assure the completion of, the issuing of party membership cards in 1981."

If good quality is to be attained in issuing party membership cards, the party committees must always fully implement the principle of "issuing card only to party members and to fulfill the duties of party members, while resolutely expelling from the party people who are unqualified." The results and quality of party membership issuance must be evaluated by the strength and purity of the party organization and the exemplary vanguard role and leadership ability of the party members, the ultimate result of which is that the unit leadership outstandingly fulfills the political missions under all circumstances. The recent party membership issuance

cycles have given us much experience regarding the task of educating party members, the close combination of party membership card issuance and the consolidation of party bases, the task of motivating the masses to participate in party building, etc. A universal lesson is that "knowing how to closely combine the building of strong party member ranks with the issuance of party membership cards before, during, and after the cards are issued is a task of key significance." For leadership strength and the prestige of the party must be created by party members themselves. The party selects outstanding masses in the revolutionary movement in order to educate them and admit them into the party. Party members must be positive elements and the exemplary vanguard in all respects, especially with regard to fighting spirit and a sense of responsibility, and must have the confidence of the masses. It is essential that no party members be deficient, have weak fighting will, lack a sense of responsibility, not study, train, and endeavor to advance, degenerate, or lose the confidence of the masses. Party members are not good if they "as kind as Buddha," but do not defend what is correct or struggle against what is incorrect, but only know how to live "righteously." Therefore, we must educate, train, and issue party membership cards to people who are truly qualified to be party members.

We must also overcome the tendency to think that "the job has been done after the cards have been issued," i.e. after the party membership cards have been issued no steps are taken to continually train the corps of party members. Due to that situation, it is unavoidable that after being issued party membership cards cannot advance, but in some cases lose ground and commit new mistakes. Party members who have not yet been issued membership cards are not meticulously educated and cultivated so they also have not undergone a good transformation.

In continually building and consolidating strong party member ranks there must be education and cultivation contents which are appropriate to each party member category, and there must be specific measures and norms for cultivating party members with regard to ideals and determination to fight throughout one's life for the glorious revolutionary enterprise of the party, always stand firm in the vanguard, exercise truly effective leadership, and contribute effectively to victoriously fulfilling all missions of the unit.

We also must absolutely overcome the phenomenon of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" considering and evaluating party members for the purpose of issuing party membership cards. All party committees, especially committee secretaries, are responsible for assuring that each party membership card issuance cycle is truly an internal struggle to distinguish between the correct and the incorrect and to resolutely overcome negative phenomena among the party members. Only on that basis can we accurately select, and issue cards to, fully qualified party members, purge and resolutely expell unqualified people from the party, and build strong party organizations.

The issuance of party membership cards is an important act which signifies the growing strength of our party and is a measure for increasing the party's leadership strength. Enabling the basic party organizations to, after the issuance of the cards, undergo strong transformations in leadership strength, which will be a decisive factor in improving the quality of the army's development and combat, is an indispensable requirement of the party committees and party organizations.

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CSO: 4209/370

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MUNICIPAL DECISION ON PRICE POSTING PUBLISHED

Hanoi HANOI NOI in Vietnamese 30 May 81 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Municipal People's Committee Issues Decision on Price Registration, Price Posting and Against Speculative Price Increases"]

[Text] To strengthen market management, combat speculative price increases and protect production interests and the people's livelihood, and to carry out the decision of the Council of Ministers of 28 May, the Municipal People's Committee has decided as follows:

Article 1. All industrial and commercial businesses, under collective as well as individual ownership, must register and post prices, and strictly comply with posted selling prices and charges for repair service.

Article 2. State trade and marketing cooperatives must post selling prices and charges for repair service, pursuant to instructions of upper-level management organs.

Article 3. When registering prices industrial and commercial businesses, under collective as well as individual ownership, must submit the following data: commodity names, trade marks, specifications, manufacturing and business costs; suggested selling prices.

Article 4. The ward, district, and city people's committees examine registered prices for approval.

Article 5. Those who sell goods and services must post registered prices, that is prices previously registered with a ward, district, or city people's committee. A posted price is a price which has been registered with an authorized organ but has not yet been approved.

If a commodity is offered for sale on commission, or has been purchased on behalf of state trade, it must be clearly listed as such.

Article 6. Salespeople may not sell goods at prices higher than those posted. If they wish to change a posted price, they must follow the price registration procedures stipulated in Article 3.

Article 7. Selling prices must be listed on a commodity and service price list. This price list must carry the seal and signature of the ward, district or city financial-price section, and must be displayed at the place of sale. Salespeople must post the price of each commodity offered for sale in keeping with the above price list.

Article 8. The municipal market management board, the ward, district and city market management boards, and the subward and village market management sections are held accountable to their people's committees along with the entire people and people's inspection committees for regularly and steadily controlling price posting and sales at posted prices.

Article 9. The entire municipal people have the responsibility and authority to supervise and, in coordination with state organs, to force industrial and commercial businesses, under collective as well as individual ownership, to strictly carry out this decision.

Article 10. The following acts are regarded as violations of the regulations on price registration and posting: failing to register prices or to post prices; failing to post prices that have been registered; posting prices higher than those registered; selling commodities or services at prices higher than those posted; cheating on or dodging price posting control.

Article 11. All violations of regulations concerning price registration and posting will be punished with one or several of the following forms: (a) internal warnings within a branch or profession, or in subward or village people's meetings, (b) fines of from 10 dong to 1,000 dong, (c) suspension of business, (d) temporary withdrawal or revocation of business licenses, and (3) prosecution.

Article 12. The authority to handle contraventions of price registration and posting is regulated as follows: The ward, district and city market management boards have the authority to issue warnings and levy fines of up to 200 dong, and to suspend a business. The ward, district and city people's committees have the authority to levy fines of from 200 dong to 1,000 dong, and to revoke business licenses and bring violators to court.

Article 13. Fines collected from cases of price registration and posting are turned over to the budgets of wards, districts and cities for use by corresponding people's committees.

Article 14. The ward, district and city people's committees will appropriately reward cadres, civil servants and the people for properly carrying out the task of controlling price registration and posting and of combating speculative price increases.

Article 15. Chairmen of ward, district and city people's committees, branch directors, and organ and unit heads, have the responsibility to carry out this decision.

Article 16. This decision takes effect on the day of its signing.

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CSO: 4209/382

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HARSHER PUNISHMENT FOR TRADE SPECULATORS NEEDED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 May 81 p 3

["Consumers' Notebook" Column: "No Free Hand"]

[Text] In recent days, more and more private merchants have not correctly complied with business registration procedures. Many small merchants dealing in staple food have raised prices at will each day. Dry food stalls inside the markets have displayed price lists, but have not complied with them, usually selling at prices higher than those posted. Fresh vegetable vendors usually invade streetcurbs--even roadways in some places--and usually dictate their prices to customers during the afternoon rush hours when state stores run out of goods. As for dealers in handicraft goods and staple commodities, they often sell wrong items and many kinds of unregistered goods.

Aside from those who evade taxes or sell phony goods in violation of the law to whom appropriate punishment must be meted out, those vendors who raise prices at pleasure and impose them on customers must be educated and prevented in time, so as to help the merchants see their responsibility in stabilizing the people's life. They are allowed to do business and to make a profit; but they cannot take advantage of common difficulties to rip off consumers, thus causing more difficulties to the people's life.

As consumers, a major group living on genuine labor wages, we must determine what to do to contribute to the struggle against speculative actions aimed at raising prices at will and deriving benefit from common difficulties.

9213

CSO: 4209/382

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES SETTLEMENT--Hanoi VNA 8 Jul--In the first 6 months of this year, more than 10,000 households with about 50,000 members, including 21,000 work hands, went to settle in new economic zones in different parts of the country, according to the Ministry of Agriculture. Most of them were from densely populated provinces such as Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Binh Tri Thien and Nghia Binh, to the more sparsely populated provinces of Minh Hai (southern Vietnam) Lam Dong and Gia Lai-Kontum (Central Highlands). They have reclaimed nearly 7,000 hectares of which more than 5,000 have been put under cultivation. In Binh Tri Thien Province, besides state-organized departures, more than 7,000 people have gone to the places of their choice with state assistance with building materials, farm tools and cultivable lands. [Text] [OW101229 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 8 Jul 81 OW]

HAU GIANG PROVINCE EXPORTS--Hanoi VNA 20 Jul--In the first half of this year, the value of exports from the Mekong Delta Province of Hau Giang was 25 percent higher than in the same period last year. Hau Giang has 370,000 hectares of paddy fields and more than 20,000 hectares of orchards. The province produces a million tonnes of paddy annually. Fruits and vegetables account for nearly half the value of Hau Giang's exports. A number of areas have been marked off for fruit and vegetable growing, including 5,500 hectares of pineapples in Long My, onions and watermelons in Vinh Chau and bananas along the Hau River, a tributary of the Mekong. Some 2,500 hectares of saline fields have been marked off for shrimp rearing. The province has a fleet of 35 motorized fishing vessels. The province's processing industry includes the Tra Noc frozen fruit and vegetable factory with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes per year and the Soc Trang fish and shrimp processing factory with a capacity of 1,800 tonnes per year. In future, with the enlargement of the Can Tho port to receive 5,000-tonne ships, Hau Giang's export capabilities will be further expanded. [OW220449 Hanoi VNA in English 0811 GMT 20 Jul 81 OW]

REGULATIONS PROTECTING CHILDREN--On 4 July, the Council of Ministers issued a decree on the implementation of the 14 November 1979 regulations on protecting, caring for and educating children. The decree specifies various measures designed to protect, care for and educate children of fallen heroes, orphans and handicapped children; the policy of selling various types of goods to children at low prices; the general responsibilities of the administration at all levels, basic units and families toward children; and the right to file complaints of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnamese Women's Union against acts or decisions concerning administrative punishment that infringe upon children's interests. [Text] [BK180757 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 18 Jul 81]

HAU GIANG TAX COLLECTION--In the first 6 months of this year Hau Giang Province netted almost 32 million dong in industrial and commercial taxes--more than the total collected for 1980. In June alone, the province chalked up almost 8 million dong--a record figure so far. More than 21,000 establishments and households are now paying taxes; and this figure represents an increase of more than 8,000 as compared with previously. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Jul 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/392

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROPS

BK211429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jul 81

[NHAN DAN 21 July editorial: "The Problem of Production and Consumption of Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Summary] In this year's winter-spring crop season, our country had a good harvest of both rice and subsidiary food crops. Sweet potatoes, taro roots and manioc are available in great quantities at country markets for lower prices than before. This is encouraging.

However, the trouble is that prices of food crops have decreased at a quicker rate than the prices of rice. Prices of food crops have dropped first of all because we had a bountiful harvest and secondly, because the slow development of food crop processing coupled with slow procurement work has left a surplus of food crops which is sold to buy rice. To develop the production and consumption of subsidiary food crops we must obviously resolve this important problem.

Since food crops can be used as food for man, raw materials for the food industry and feed for livestock, the surplus labor brought about by the application of the new contractual system in rice cultivation should be employed to produce and process food crops. As an immediate step, we must tackle the problems concerning the winter crop season in the north.

"Thanks to the initial achievements in the use of short-term and high-yield rice varieties and to the creative labor of the people, the winter crop in the northern provinces plays an important role in the production of subsidiary food crops. In recent years, it has produced about 500,000 tons of food crops, accounting for about 30 percent of the north's food crop output. Along with caring for, harvesting and satisfactorily processing the summer-fall food crops, the northern provinces must strive to make good preparations for this year's winter crop which is targeted on 350,000 to 400,000 tons and will consist chiefly of corn, sweet potatoes and potatoes in the lowlands and potatoes, wheat and malt in the mountainous regions."

Experience gained over the years teaches that the winter crop cultivation pattern should include 10 to 15 percent corn, 35 to 45 percent sweet potatoes and 30 to 35 percent potatoes. "Given sufficient corn and sweet potato seed, draft

power and fertilizer, and successful application of the 10th-month crop cultivation pattern which calls for planting early 10th-month rice on 30 percent of the area, we can mobilize only 80 percent of the work force, with each laborer planting 720 square meters of sweet potatoes and corn, to achieve the targets of 30,000 to 40,000 ha of winter corn and 150,000 to 200,000 ha of sweet potatoes."

The procedures for collecting and purchasing subsidiary food crops must be flexible and convenient to the producers, especially in the mountainous regions. Processing work must be designed to suit the conditions of each area and the production scale. The selling prices of supplies must be closely linked with the status of production and correctly adjusted for each crop season so as to develop production.

CSO: 4209/392

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HA SON BINH RICE--To date Ha Son Binh Province has transplanted more than 30,000 ha of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 35 percent of the area plan. The province's agricultural supplies sector is moving more than 1,800 tons of nitrogen fertilizer to the various districts for use in addition to the locally made green and stable manure to meet the target of 7-10 tons of assorted fertilizer for each hectare of 10th-month rice. [BK191357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jul 81 BK]

HAI HUNG RICE--As of 10 July Hai Hung Province had planted 48,690 ha of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 41 percent of the plan. At present hundreds of thousands of workers in the province are working daily in the fields in an effort to finish planting 118,000 ha of 10th-month rice in the best seasonal period. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Jul 81 BK]

THAI BINH RICE--As of 13 July the cooperatives in Thai Binh Province had finished plowing work and transplanted 48,0000 [as printed] ha of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 58 percent of the plan. The province is currently facing a water shortage and cooperative members have actively made use of waterwheels and buckets to control the drought. A total of 300,000 tons of stable manure have been applied to ricefields. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jul 81 BK]

AGRICULTURAL FIGURES--As of 10 July, 12 northern provinces and cities had transplanted 376,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving almost 40 percent of planned area. On the average, 29,000 hectares were transplanted daily. The present weather condition is favorable for transplanting the 10th-month rice. Various provinces are accelerating the pace of transplanting to complete all the planned early 10th-month rice acreage on schedule in order to expand the area for the winter crop. [Text] [BK180831 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 18 Jul 81]

HA NAM NINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--Ha Nam Ninh Province is striving to plant 10th-month rice on 146,000 hectares--the largest area ever planted with this rice in the past 10 years. The province has devoted tens of thousands of workdays to improving embankments for the protection of ricefields against waterlogging. [BK181201 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Jul 81 BK]

NGHIA BINH COOPERATIVIZATION--To date Nghia Binh Province has set up 369 agricultural cooperatives and 464 production collectives. To constantly consolidate the movement for agricultural cooperativization, the province is intensively expanding the product-based contract system under various forms in order to help make these cooperatives and production and collectives strong and stable. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jul 81 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN COLLECTION--All sectors in Cuu Long Province have exerted great efforts in support of the grain collection task. As a result, by mid-June the province had been able to overfulfill the grain collection norm for the winter-spring crop and 10th-month crop season by 31 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Jul 81 BK]

HAU GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--Hau Giang Province has collected 66,000 tons of paddy as agricultural tax. This figure represents 90 percent of the agricultural tax collection norm in terms of paddy for 1981. Seven out of 13 districts, cities and towns in the province have basically completed agricultural tax collection for 1981. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 81 BK]

CUU LONG COLLECTIVE FARMING--Hanoi, VNA 17 Jul--Collective farming is being expanded in the Mekong River Delta Province of Cuu Long. There are now 446 production collectives, 62 of which have attained the standard of low-level agricultural cooperatives. Through the socialist transformation of agriculture, the ricefields tilled by collectives have yielded an average of 2.5 tons per hectare, an increase of from 0.5 ton to 1 ton compared with those worked individually. The members' living standard has been improved year after year. An average of 6.8 kilos of rice is paid for each workday. At the production collective No 8 in Vung Liem District the leading unit of the cooperative movement in the province, in the past 5 crops, each farmhand got 27 kilos of rice per day. Many collectives have built drying grounds, store houses, creches and classrooms and purchased more mechanical pumps, rice huskers and draught cattle. Sideline occupations have been opened to increase the members' income. The province has trained 10,000 managerial and technical cadres for these production collectives, and formed 21 mechanized teams for ploughing, sowing and even planting. [OW200047 Hanoi VNA in English 0241 GMT 17 Jul 81 OW]

SOUTHERN PROVINCE RICE PLANTING--Hanoi VNA 19 Jul--Areas covering 108,000 hectares in the Mekong River Delta Province of Ben Tre are being marked off for intensive planting of rice. By applying intensive farming techniques, production collectives in Mo Cay District harvested from 5 to 6 tons of rice per hectare. A 10,000 hectares high-yield rice area has been marked off in the four riverine districts of the province. Last year, local peasants cleared 400 hectares of virgin land for intensive rice cultivation. Under this year's plan the province will restore 400 more hectares to rice, pineapple and sugarcane cultivation. Thanks to good irrigation works, the province has 44,000 hectares of double-crop ricefields, expanding its cultivated land to 130,000 hectares by the end of this year. [Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 19 Jul 81 OW]

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

TINH TUC TIN MINE RESTORES HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Quang Cong: "Tinh Tuc Tin Mine Completes Restoration of 260-Kilowatt Hydroelectric Turbine"]

[Text] With the assistance of the Ministry of Power and Coal and the electrical machinery shop of the Thai Nguyen iron and steel zone, the Tinh Tuc tin mine in Gao Bang has restored the Ta Sa hydroelectric turbine, with a capacity of 800 kilowatts, which was damaged in the war of aggression in February 1979, in order to increase the supply of electricity for production at the mine.

The board of directors of the Tinh Tuc tin mine concentrated nearly 30 cadres, engineers, and workers of the mine's engineering and electric power departments, electric machinery office, and construction site, to study, survey, design, construct, and repair the electricity control element and restore all machinery, generators, and turbines, and construct the entire plant.

In a period of only 4 months (December 1980 to March 1981) the engineering and electric power departments, the electric power office, and the construction site of the Tinh Tuc tin mine repaired and brought into use turbine No 1 of the Ta Sa hydroelectric plant, which has a capacity of 260 kilowatts, while also repairing 70

pieces of electrical equipment and using thousands of components to complete the installation of a high voltage and low voltage electricity control panel and assuring technical accuracy. The electrical machinery office also improved the electricity control system so that it could be suitable for the operation of generators at the present time, and economized in the use of raw materials and assembly equipment.

The electrical machinery shop completely restored the turbine and power system. The cadres and workers of the department built or repaired hundreds of parts for the important components which require high-level, accurate technology, such as the speed control mechanism, the axle housing, the turbine, etc., and attained good quality. The capital construction element organized its labor rationally, worked three shifts a day, reconstructed the entire plant and the generator foundations, etc., and assured the prompt installation of machinery. The team constructing the generator foundations applied many new techniques in adjusting the surface area of the machinery, reduced the adjustment time from 10 hours to 5 hours, and assured a high degree of accuracy when the generators and turbines were installed.

The electrical machinery office, the engineering and electric power departments, and the construction site of the Tinh Tuc tin mine both stepped up production and assigned cadres and workers to repair and install generators No 2 and No 3, and is endeavoring to bring generator No 2 into operation in order to serve production.

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CSO: 4209/370

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING OF PHA LAI THERMOELECTRIC PLANT UNDER WAY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NAHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 81 p 2

[Article by Minh Cuong: "Work Effort at the Pha Lai Work Site"]

[Text] Formerly, cars going from Hanoi to Dong Trieu (Auang Ninh) had to cross the Pha Lai ferry and run on a road meandering at the foot of a chain of high hills situated along the Luc Dau River. Today, cars seem to run on a plane surface because the old asphalt road has vanished under layers of red soil. Three steep hills have been razed to the ground. The entire town of Pha Lai with more than 200 low houses situated on the riverside has moved elsewhere. There is great animation at the work site. Scoops are bending down to the ground to shovel up the earth and pour it onto high vehicles. Tens of cranes with their sturdy arms are moving up steel structural parts and concrete pieces. At night, the work site is brightly illuminated by electric lights interspersed with blue flashes from welders. The entire area seems to stay awake together with workers as if to witness the emergence of a factory.

Though less than a year has elapsed from 17 May 1980 when the first batch of concrete was poured into the foundations of the principal building area, marking the start of the project construction--house frameworks and iron poles are now bristling, showing the shape of a huge thermoelectric power plant. This will be the largest of all thermoelectric power plants in our country. The plant is built with Soviet aid; on completion of phase 1, its capacity will [as published] reached 640,000 kva. The volume of the work done has been very great: the volume of earth and stone dug out and piled up has come up to more than 7 million cubic meters. Thousands of "seasoned combatants" from various "services"--such as the Ministries of Building, Communications, Water Conservancy and Power, and the Post and Telegraph General Department--and from such localities as Haiphong and Hai Hung have come to the work site, followed since November 1980 by a contingent of very young and strong workers. These people are cadres and combatants in charge of economic construction belonging to Group B19, Military Region 3. They have gathered together here to share in the execution of each engineering item. The vast and imposing work site is really a workshop. Each section of the production line is entrusted to an enterprise. Iron, steel, stone, pebbles, cement and so forth are carried by the materials supply enterprise and Regiment B95 from the harbor straight to the concrete manufacturing enterprise or the steel structural parts processing enterprise. From these enterprises, batches of mixed concrete, concrete pillars or huge steel panels and poles are carried to each engineering project by convoys of the motorized transportation

enterprise. From these manufacturing enterprise or the steel structural parts processing enterprise. From these enterprises, batches of mixed concrete, concrete pillars or huge steel panels and poles are carried to each engineering project by convoys of the motorized transportation enterprise. A production line is operating urgently. Each work section and each organ are racing against time. There are workers who have volunteered to work three shifts in a row. Initiatives and innovations are blossoming. To pour concrete, people at enterprise 102 formerly began by erecting steel poles and then mounted scaffoldings and assembled forms. Considering the very large size of steel pillars of the principal plant—more than 1-meter wide and several tens of meters' long—the enterprise cadres and workers have applied the method of determining the shapes of sheet metal forms and steel poles and shafts right on the ground and then setting them up only once. This method has helped double the work execution speed and save the efforts and materials employed in making scaffoldings. A new management method is also being applied. The work site has let out on contract the handling of cargo at the harbor as well as the entire task of building each engineering item. Enterprise 104 has let out work on contract with 100 percent of construction units. Workers have become really enthusiastic and displayed a high sense of responsibility. After accepting the contract, some units have reorganized labor and voluntarily given part of their labor force to other units yet have nonetheless completed their own jobs 5 to 10 days ahead of schedule. Though they are still awkward novices at economic construction, regiments M1 and M29 of Group B19 have assumed the execution of important works requiring high technical standards such as those in the coal area and revolving pump stations and have drawn experiences, tried to master science and technology and ensured the direction and execution of the task of pouring thousands of cubic meters of concrete according to qualitative norms.

At present, construction is under way for almost all the 76 principal engineering items and 26 auxiliary ones of the power plant on a plane surface of 335 hectares. Flank frameworks reaching 21 meters in height have been set up in the area of the 53-meter high building—the hub of the plant. Forms are being assembled and preparations made to pour the roof concrete and construct the three-storied control building for the center. Behind the principal factory building area, work has been completed for 4 out of 6 segments of the foundations of a 50-meter diameter funnel involving the pouring of over 2,500 cubic meters of concrete. Cadres and workers of Corporation 9 and the Ministry of Building and troops have come here to execute works by applying the sliding method and are preparing to extend the funnel to a height of 200 meters—a record height ever reached in the construction of such rare projects in our country. Beside the Pha Lai River, the pouring of concrete has been completed at the bottom of a revolving pump station having a water current of 900 cubic meters per second, lying 18 meters underground and protruding 17 meters above the ground. Since the pump station walls have reached a height of more than 4 meters, preparations are being made to assemble forms for four intake pipes in order to continue the pouring of concrete and complete the construction of the underground section prior to the rainy season.

The work has been progressing rather slowly in view of the construction plan, however. The power plant should have reached a greater height by now. Aware of this situation, the cadres and workers here have discussed ways to speed up the execution of work. After visiting the work site to carry out investigations, other construction corporations throughout North Vietnam such as those from Xuan Hoa, Viet Tri and Haiphong

have voluntarily sent more workers and ceded materials to the work site and have undertaken the execution of the remaining construction tasks. The plant construction board has modified the delivery and reception method to speed the arrival of material supplies to the work site. Youths throughout the country have agreed to patronize the project.

Since the first days of the current second quarter, there has been a seething atmosphere of labor emulation at the Pha Lai work site. Everyone is racing against time to attain the planned construction speed and is resolutely trying to commission machine section No 1 with a capacity of 110,000 kva by mid-1983.

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CSO: 4209/348

LIGHT INDUSTRY

TEXTILE INDUSTRY PRODUCES TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT

OW221541 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 22--The electrical engineering sections of the weaving and knitwear factories of the textile complex under the Vietnamese Light Industry Ministry have produced and equipped their factories with many machines and spare parts, including substitutes for previously imported equipment.

The Nam Dinh Silk-Weaving Mill in Nam Dinh, south of Hanoi, has produced for itself parts for a starching machine used in producing silk for export.

The Nam Dinh Textile Mill, also in Nam Dinh, has transformed a A.631 twister into a quill. It has also produced equipment to modify a B.W.4 vapour oven, thereby increasing its capacity from 5 tonnes to 7 tonnes per hour and providing enough vapour to meet the mill's requirements.

The "March 8" Textile Mill in Hanoi has produced equipment for the production of fleecy-lined cotton cloth. The factory has also built a mechanized production line with a capacity of 7,500 bobbings per shift, twelve times more than a hand-operated line. As a result the mill has fulfilled its plan to produce fibre for export to the Soviet Union.

At the Dong Xuan (winter-spring) Knitwear Factory, many sewing machines have been modified to sew knitted rather than woven cloth. As a result, so far this year, the factory has produced 300,000 more knitted articles for export than last year.

The "March 8," Nam Dinh and Vinh Phu textile factories have improved equipment such as ventilators, airpipes, and air-conditioners to eliminate the detrimental effects of weather on production. In 1980, the Vinh Phu Textile Factory produced 1,600,000 more metres of fabric and 300 tonnes of fibre than the previous year thanks to the continuous operation of the machines which in the past were often subject to break-downs caused by excessive humidity.

CSO: 4220/355

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

EXTERMINATION OF DELADENT MUSIC URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 May 81 p 2

["Reader's Column" by Tran Tu Tai, Hang Bo Street: "Suggest Regular and Expanded Control"]

[Text] We are shocked: Right in the capital city, in restaurants, coffee houses and a number of homes, people openly play tapes and records produced under the U.S.-puppet regime. Shopkeepers turn on speakers aloud to attract customers; at home most listeners are teenagers in search of "something new."

In collective housing complexes reserved for cadres, workers and civil servants, a number of families openly listen to this kind of music as well. What deserves comment is that even cadres and party members who are family heads or neighbors, feign ignorance, giving their children, brothers and sisters complete freedom; worse still, they even join the listening party or request them to turn the volume higher for clearer audition.

I know of a household register who visited a family in his subward whose members were listening to that kind of music. Both host and guest, however, feigned ignorance as if nothing was happening.

Many innocent children, after being exposed throughout the day to that kind of music dispensed by neighbors or by their own families, have come to memorize quite a few songs and lines in lyrics weeping over sorrowful and broken love, and have by reflex sung them...

It is clear that such culture must be stamped out.

This past Sunday morning, 24 May, the wards and subwards began to control and take punitive action against the use and circulation of venomous cultural products. We greatly laud this action and suggest that it be done regularly and be expanded into the suburbs as well. I know that a number of villages and towns have a similar queer behavior.

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CSO: 4209/382

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Ngọc Cảnh² [TRAANF NGOCJ CANHR]

*Deputy Head, Agricultural Cooperative Management Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Dương Quốc Cẩm² [ZUWONG QUOOCJ CAAMR]

*Head of the Agricultural Cooperative Management Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Chân² [NGUYEENX CHAANS]

*Head of the Agriculture Finance Department [,Ministry of Agriculture?]; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Chí Công² [NGUYEENX CHIS COONG]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuy Nguyen District, Haiphong; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Võ Quý Cù² [VOX QUY CUR]

*Deputy Head of a section in the Organization Department, VCP Central Committee; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Lê Viết Cường [LEE VIEETS CUWOWNGF]

*Head of the Agricultural Credit Department, State Bank; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Lê Ba Dân [LEE BA ZAAH]

*Deputy Director, VNA; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Lê Văn Diên [LEE VAWN ZIEENX]

*Deputy Head, Agricultural Cooperative Management Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Minh Đạt [MINH DATJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Đầu [NGUYEENX DAAUJ]

*Head of Agriculture College No 3; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Lê Diên [LEE DIEENF]

*Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper DAI DOAN KET; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Hồng Giao [HOONGF GIAO]

*Head of the Economics Section of the VCP theoretical journal TAP CHI CONG SAN; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Viết Hồng [VIEETJ HOONGF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Huỳnh Hữu Ích [HUYNHF HUWUX ICHS]

*Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Bac Thai Province; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Trần Khái [TRAANF KHAIR]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Khánh [NGUYEENX KHANHS]

*Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the VCP Central Committee; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Trương Kiên [TRUOWNG KIEENJ]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghe Tinh Province recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Lâm [NGUYEENX LAMX]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien An District, Haiphong; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Huỳnh Ngọc Lang [HUYNHF NGOCJ LANG]

*A Department Head in the Office of the Premier; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Hồng Long [HOONGF LONG]

*A Section Chief in the Cabinet of the VCP Central Committee; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Vũ Long [VUX LONG]

*Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper HAIPHONG; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Trương Quang Lộc [TRUOWNG QUANG LOOCJ]

*Head of the State Farm Management Department [,Ministry of Agriculture?]; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Vương Lự [VUWONG LUWJ]

*Deputy Head, Agricultural Cooperative Management Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Đào Ngọc [DAOF NGOCJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, An Hai District, Haiphong; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Nhã [NGUYEENX NHAX]

*A Department Chief in the Cabinet of the VCP Central Committee; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Bá Phú [NGUYEENX BAS PHUJ]

*Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the agriculture newspaper NONG NGHIEP; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Lê Phường [LEE PHUWONG]

*Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Department, Vietnam Women's Federation; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Phan Mạnh Quỳnh [PHAN MANHJ QUYF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Trọng Sốt [NGUYEENX TRONGJ SOTS]

*Deputy Director of the Agriculture Service, Haiphong; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Thái [NGUYEENX VAWN THAIS]

*Deputy Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Vũ Thị Thanh [VUX THIJ THANH]

*A Section Chief in the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Trịnh Văn Thịnh [TRINHJ VAWN THINHJ]

Head of the Agricultural Science and Technology Department [,Ministry of Agriculture?] recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Đặng Thứ [DAWNGJ THUWS]

*Editor-in-Chief of Haiphong Broadcasting Station; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Thút [NGUYEENX THUWCS]

*Head of the Agriculture Department, Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Lâm Toán [LAAM TOANS]

*Acting Director of the Agricultural Economy Academy; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Trần Văn Truyền [TRAANF VAWN TRUYEENF]

*Head of the Agriculture Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; recently attended a seminar to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Đào Duy Tùng [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee;

*Head of the Marx-Lenin Institute; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Minister in Charge of Agricultural Science and Technology; recently attended a seminar in Haiphong to discuss "The Theory and Practice of Product Contracting in Agriculture." (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 2)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Đức Anh [LEE DUWCS ANH], Colonel General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Vice Minister of National Defense; recently he visited Kampuchea to attend the 30th Anniversary celebration of the Kampuchea Revolutionary Armed Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 81 p 1)

Lê Sĩ Bích [LEE SIX BICHS]

Deputy Head of the War Invalids and Demobilized Personnel Policy Department [Vu chinh sach thuong binh va phuc vien], Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare; his article "Product Contracts and Army Rear Area Policy" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Jun 81 p 3)

Hà Thái Bình [HAF THAIS BINHF]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 11 May 1981 he attended the 3rd Congress of the Hau Giang Province Fatherland Front Committee. (DAI DOAN KET 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Lê Khắc Bình [LEE KHAWCS BINHF]

*Director of the Commerce Sector, Ho Chi Minh City; his interview on improvements in distribution and movement of goods appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 1)

Trần Văn Giám [TRAANF VAWN GIAMS], Deceased

Member of the VCP; former Member of the VCP Committee and Secretary Member of the Administrative Committee, Ha Dong Province; Head of the Finance Service, Ha Tay Province; Specialist of the Western Region Action Committee [Ban cong tac Mien Tay]; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 9 June 1981 at age 67. (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 4)

Hà Giáp [HAF GIAPS]

Director of the Communications and Transportation Service, Hanoi; on 23 March 1981 he attended ceremonies marking the 15th Anniversary of the Communications and Transportation Sector Festival Day. (HANOI MOI 25 Mar 81 p 1)

Vũ Ngọc Hải² [VUX NGOCJ HAIR]

*Editor in Chief of KY THUAT DIEN LUC [Electric Power Technology], the bimonthly journal of the Northern Region Electric Power Corporation, Ministry of Power; his name first appeared on the masthead of the publication with this issue. (KY THUAT DIEN LUC No 1, Jan-Feb 80 masthead)

NOTE: Phạm Văn Huân [PHAMJ VAWN HUAAN] last appeared on the masthead of the journal as editor in chief on issue no 3, May-June 1980; the position was left vacant for issues for the remainder of 1980.

Nguyễn Khai² [NGUYEENX KHAIR]

*Counsellor of the SRV Embassy in France; on 10 June 1981 he attended an exhibition by a Vietnamese artist. (NHAN DAN 13 Jun 81 p 4)

Trần Quang Khánh [TRAANF QUANG KHANHS], Senior Colonel

Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of National Defense; recently he visited Kampuchea to attend the 30th Anniversary celebration of the Kampuchea Revolutionary People's Army. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 81 p 1)

Bùi Văn Kín [BUIF VAWN KINS]

Vice Chairman of the State Nationalities Commission; was one of the presiding officials at a conference to review work by ethnic minority youth schools organized by the Ministry of Education at the beginning of the 1980-1981 school year. (TAP SAN BO TUC VAN HOA No 3 [the last of three issues published for 1980, and printed in March 1981] 1980 p 2)

Chu Huy Mân [CHU HUY MAAN], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP; Head of the Political General Department, VPA; recently he attended the departure of VPA delegation leaving for Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 81 p 1)

Phạm Ngọc Mậu [PHAMJ NGOCJ MAAUJ], Lieutenant General

Deputy Head of the Political General Department, VPA; recently he visited Kampuchea to attend the 30th Anniversary celebration of Kampuchea Revolutionary Armed Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 81 p 1)

Vũ Nha [VUX NHA], *Colonel

*SRV Military Attache to the Kampuchea People's Republic; recently he attended the 30th Anniversary celebration of the Kampuchea Revolutionary Armed Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 81 p 1)

Lương Soạn [LUOWONG SOANJ], *Senior Colonel

*Acting Commander of the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum Administration Board; on 18 May 1981 he attended a ceremony honoring the forces assigned to administering the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. (HANOI MOI 19 May 81 p 1)

Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS], Colonel General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Chief of the General Staff of the VPA; recently he attended the departure of a VPA delegation leaving for Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 81 p 4)

Đan Thành [DAN THANHJ], Major General

Deputy Head of the Rear Services General Department; recently he visited Kampuchea to attend the 30th Anniversary celebration of the Kampuchea Revolutionary Armed Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tiêu [NGUYENX VAWN TIEEU], *Major General

*Deputy Head of the Technical General Department; recently he visited Kampuchea to attend the 30th Anniversary celebration of the Kampuchea Revolutionary Armed Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 81 p 1)

Trần Trung [TRAANF TRUNG]

Acting Head of the China Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 13 June 1981 he delivered a message to the PRC Ambassador demanding an end to armed incursions by the PRC. (NHAN DAN 14 Jun 81 p 1)

Đào Duy Tùng [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; his article "The Shape of New Contracting and Its Significance in the Problem of Guidance for Economic Management" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Xưởng [NGUYENX XUOWONG], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Head of the Security Management Bureau [Phong quan tri tri an], Public Security Service, Hanoi; his letter on registration of returned servicemen appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 27 May 81 p 4)

Nghiêm Xuân Yên [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Minister; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Cuba Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 9 June 1981 he headed a government economic delegation on a visit to Cuba. (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 81 p 1)

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PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF BOOK "PROTECTING SOCIALIST PROPERTY"

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese 1978

[Introduction and Table of Contents from book "Protecting Socialist Property, published by Phap Ly Publishing House, 10,000 copies printed at the 3 February Printing Enterprise, printing completed in February 1979]

[Text] Since 1974, the various levels, sectors, agencies and enterprises have been responding to the campaign to implement Political Bureau resolution number 228-NQ/TW dated 12 January 1974 "On Combating the Theft of Socialist Property, Combating Illegal Ways of Earning a Living, Improving the Management of Labor and Market Management, Maintaining Order and Security and Serving the Life of the People Well." This campaign has yielded some initial results, thereby helping to combat negative phenomena in economic and social life and helping to build the system of socialist collective ownership and strengthen the system of law in the management of the state, the management of the economy and the management of society.

In order to continue to further intensify the campaign with a view toward overcoming these negative phenomena in society and bringing about a major change in management at the agencies and enterprises of the state, the Party Secretariat issued directive number 20-CT/TW dated 24 September 1977 and circular number 44-TT/TW dated 6 June 1978 on continuing the implementation of resolution 228 and, on 14 February 1978, the Council of Ministers decided to provide concerted guidance of the campaign to implement resolution 228 throughout the country in 1978.

In order to provide the various sectors and levels, from the central and local levels to the installation level, with legal documents to support the campaign, the Legal Commission of the Council of Ministers has compiled the documents of the party and state concerning this matter in a single volume entitled "Protecting Socialist Property."

This volume of laws consists of three parts:

Part I: the documents of the party concerning protecting socialist property.

The documents in Parts II and III are state documents.

Part II: the documents on protecting socialist property.

Part III: the documents on improving and reorganizing management.

Hanoi, July 1978
the Legal Commission of the
Council of Ministers

Part I: The Documents of the Party Concerning Protecting Socialist Property

Political Bureau Resolution number 228-NQ/TW dated 12 January 1974 on the struggle to combat the theft of socialist property, combat illegal ways of earning a living, improve the management of labor and market management, maintain order and security and serve the life of the people well (pp 8-15)

(Hanoi, 12 January 1974; signed by Le Duan on behalf of the Political Bureau)

Party Secretariat Directive number 205-CT/TW dated 13 October 1973 on intensifying the struggle to combat the theft of materials and goods of the State and maintain order and security in the municipalities and cities (pp 16-19)

(Hanoi, 13 October 1973; signed by Le Duc Tho on behalf of the Secretariat)

Party Secretariat Directive number 20-CT/TW dated 24 September 1977 on continuing the implementation of Political Bureau Resolution 228-NQ/TW (pp 20-25)

(Hanoi, 24 September 1977; signed by Nguyen Duy Trinh on behalf of the Secretariat)

Party Secretariat Circular number 44-TT/TW dated 6 June 1978 on intensifying the guidance of the implementation of Political Bureau Resolution 228 (pp 26 and 27)

(Hanoi, 6 June 1978; signed by Nguyen Duy Trinh on behalf of the Secretariat)

Part II: The Documents of the State Concerning Protecting Socialist Property

The 1959 Constitution and "Protecting Socialist Property" (excerpts) (p 29)

The law of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly dated 21 October 1970 on the punishment for crimes against socialist property (pp 30-40)

(signed by Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly)

The law of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly dated 21 October 1970 on the punishment for crimes against the private property of citizens (pp 41-49)

(signed by Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly)

The law of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly dated 6 September 1972 on the protection of forests (pp 50-58)

(signed by Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly)

Resolution number 49-NQ/TVQH dated 20 June 1961 of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly on concentrating on educating and transforming elements engaging in actions harmful to society (pp 59-61)
(signed by Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly)

President's Decree number 267-SL dated 15 June 1956 on the punishment for schemes and acts of destruction of property belonging to the state and the people and actions that impede the implementation of state policies and plans (pp 62-66)
(signed by Ho Chi Minh, countersigned by Premier Pham Van Dong)

President's Decree number 001-Slt dated 19 April 1957 prohibiting every act of economic speculation (pp 67-68)
(signed by Ho Chi Minh, countersigned by Premier Pham Van Dong)

Decree number 03-SL/76 dated 15 March 1976 of the Provisional Revolutionary Council of Ministers establishing various crimes and the punishment for them (pp 69-71)
(this decree was implemented on a nationwide basis throughout the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in accordance with Council of Ministers' Resolution number 76-CP dated 25 March 1977 concerning guiding compliance with and formulating uniform laws for the entire country; signed by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho on behalf of the Council of Advisors and by Chairman Huynh Tan Phat on behalf of the Council of Ministers)

Premier's Decree number 163-TTg dated 19 April 1957 defining the specifics involved in complying with Decree number 001-Slt dated 19 April 1957 prohibiting every act of economic speculation (pp 72-75)
(signed by Pham Van Dong)

Council of Ministers' Decree number 49-CP dated 9 April 1968 promulgating the regulations and material responsibilities of manual workers and civil servants as regards the property of the state (pp 76-77)
(On behalf of the Council of Ministers, signed: the Premier and deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Regulation on the material responsibilities of manual workers and civil servants as regards the property of the state (pp 78-85)
(dated 9 April 1968 on behalf of the Council of Ministers, signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Premier's Circular number 139-TTg dated 28 May 1974 providing guidance with regard to a number of matters involved in the prosecution of crimes discovered in the process of implementing Resolution 228-NQ/TW and the other resolutions of the party and state (pp 86-91)
(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Premier's Circular number 91-TTg dated 24 February 1976 providing guidance with regard to the administrative and economic action to be taken in cases of violations uncovered when implementing Resolution 228-NQ/TW (pp 92-98)
(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh)

Premier's Directive number 146-TTg dated 5 June 1974 on prohibiting the illegal sale, storage and transportation of materials and commodities that are under the exclusive management of the state (pp 99-104)

(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Part III: The Documents of the State Concerning Improving and Reorganizing Management

Council of Ministers' Resolution number 19-CP dated 29 January 1976 on revamping the organization of production, putting economic management on a regular basis and improving it and creating the conditions for and demanding that each enterprise and laborer implement the 1976 state plan well (pp 106-130)

(On behalf of the Council of Ministers, signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh)

Council of Ministers' Resolution number 55-CP dated 3 March 1978 on work involving grain in the new situation (pp 131-152)

(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Pham Hung)

Council of Ministers' Decree number 195-CP dated 31 December 1963 promulgating regulations on the transportation of goods by motor vehicle (p 153)

(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Regulations on the transportation of goods by motor vehicle (appended to Council of Ministers' Decree number 195-CP dated 31 December 1963) (pp 154-185)

(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Council of Ministers' Decree number 44-CP dated 3 March 1964 promulgating regulations on the transportation of goods by mechanized and rudimentary means of river transport and rudimentary means of ocean transport (pp 186-187)

(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Regulations on the transportation of goods by mechanized and rudimentary means of river transport and rudimentary means of ocean transport (appended to Decree number 44-CP dated 3 March 1964) (pp 188-212)

(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Council of Ministers' Decree number 76-CP dated 8 April 1974 promulgating the regulations on business licenses for persons in industry, commerce and the services in the collective and private sectors (pp 213 and 214)

(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Regulations on business licenses for persons in industry, commerce and the services in the collective and private sectors (appended to Council of Ministers' Decree number 76-CP dated 8 April 1974) (pp 215-226)

(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Premier's Directive number 383-TTg dated 21 October 1959 on the leadership of warehouse operations (pp 227-231)

(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Pham Hung)

Council of Ministers' Directive number 51-CP dated 9 April 1968 on improving and strengthening the management of state material stockpiles (pp 232-242)
(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Directive number 193-TTg dated 8 October 1970 on strengthening the management of the distribution and use of coal and combating the theft and illegal sale of coal (pp 243-246)
(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Premier's Directive number 147-TTg dated 28 March 1977 on centralizing the sources of goods within the hands of the state, carrying out distribution in accordance with the plan and improving the management of cash receipts and expenditures and financial receipts and expenditures in the southern provinces (pp 247-254)
(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Pham Hung)

Premier's Directive number 266-TTg dated 28 June 1977 concerning a number of grain management measures (pp 255-257)
(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Pham Hung)

Premier's Circular number 260-TTg dated 20 June 1977 on amending and revising a number of regulations on the management of and accounting for the fixed assets of state-operated enterprises (pp 258-266)
(signed: the Premier and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

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